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Vol VI No 099

20 May 1980

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FOREIGN MINISTER PLEASED WITH BELAUNDE REMARKS

FY200318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 May (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas today expressed satisfaction regarding the statements made in Lima by the apparent winner of the Peruvian elections, Fernando Belaunde Terry, to the effect that he intends to maintain fruitful relations with Chile. "I do not have any official reports of the statements made by Mr Belaunde Terry, but it is very pleasant to know of them, if that is what he said," Rojas stated.

He made these remarks during a conversation with journalists after commenting on reports from Lima indicating that the winning presidential candidate, Fernando Belaunde, expressed his intention to maintain fruitful international links with Chile and Ecuador just as he did during his previous government. Rojas added later that Belaunde's friendly remarks "are bound to find a very good echo."

On another subject, the chief of Chilean diplomacy stated that he has no knowledge of alleged preparations of the Spanish prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, to visit Chile on a date not yet decided. Cabled reports from Madrid have indicated that Suarez is preparing a trip to South America that includes visits to Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador.

MERINO DOWNPLAYS DEBATE OVER RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

FY191905 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 7 May (AFP)--Adm Jose Tiribio Merino, chief of the Chilean Navy, stated here today that it is a mistake to try to break the "indestructible unity" of the military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet. Admiral Merino, who is a member of the military junta, played down the importance of the public debate in which establishment "hardliners" and "moderates" have been engaged recently.

The debate was triggered by the moderates' proposal to set a definite date for the country's return to democracy. The democratic process was interrupted in 1973 by a military movement that toppled the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The hardliners, on the other hand, propose to put off "for a couple of years" the country's return to democracy, and to preserve the present status quo, which began in September 1973.

During a rotarian meeting in this city, Admiral Merino stated that "during recent weeks, we have witnessed a fictitious and irrelevant debate allegedly held by opposing factions within the government. Those who intend to create division and confusion within the government in this way are wrong."

Admiral Merino concuded by saying that "the unity of the government is rock solid, because it is supported by the firm unity of our police and armed forces."

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR 500-MEGAWATT NUCLEAR PLANT

FY160105 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] A large nuclear plant with a 500-megawatt reactor will be built in Chile, (Ondar Werkoff), the chief of the project, announced at a meeting of experts in Montevideo. He pointed out that with this plant, Chile will be able to meet the greater energy demands resulting from industrial growth.

'SABOTEURS, RIOTERS' CAUSE URBAN DISTURBANCES

Violence in Capital

PA200257 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Three dead and seven injured was the toll tonight of disturbances promoted by saboteurs and rioters in the southern and western parts of this capital. Although military and police authorities have acted with caution, drivers and demonstrators have clashed on several occasions.

At the entrance to Santa Lucia neighborhood, a young woman late in her pregnancy was run over by a truck. The driver lost control of the vehicle after irate demonstrators hurled stones and other objects at him. The authorities have explained that this was the cause of the accident.

Shortly afterward, a businessman who was about to be kidnapped by rioters armed with sticks and stones left four of his assailants seriously injured. The incident occurred at the corner of Caracas Avenue and South 43rd Avenue. The following individuals were taken from there to La Hortua Hospital: Eusebio Rojas, Sandra Patricia Cordova P., Maria Aurelia Parpano and a woman approximately 24 years old. Antonio Becerra Ruiz, the driver of the van, fled, leaving the vehicle, with license plate CPK-1222 in front of house No 45-67.

At South 36th Street and Caracas Avenue, the driver of a Toyota camper clashed with rioters and shot one of them. Two others were injured in similar circumstances by an emerald dealer who was traveling in a camper.

Finally, it was announced that two persons, injured by rioters who turned over the truck in which they were traveling, died tonight in La Hortua Hospital.

Death Toll Climbs

PA200258 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] A total of 13 persons were killed during disturbances provoked today by rioters who from early morning began to stone vehicles, throw tacks on the streets and cause general disorder. Over 10 persons were also injured, some of them seriously, in the incidents, according to reports from the health centers to which they were taken.

One of the victims was identified as Carmen Roa, who was run over by a van in Santa Lucia neighborhood after the driver lost control of the vehicle. The authorities revealed that the driver was being stoned at the time by saboteurs. Two other persons, including a minor, died in La Hortua Hospital. They had sustained serious fractures and other injuries after rioting youths struck the truck in which they were traveling.

Most of the injured were not hospitalized because they were members of the demonstrating group. Their companions took them away to an undetermined site.

It should be noted, however, that at no time did the bloody incidents involve the public forces, which limited themselves to attempts to dissuade the demonstrators. Calm was restored in the capital this evening.

Heavy Military Control

PA200259 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The capital is under heavy military control following disturbances during the day in which a large number of vehicles were stoned, 1 person was killed and 7 injured.

However, notable prudence was exercised by the authorities, who at no time resorted to weapons to control the rioters.

The military high command has announced that severe sanctions will be applied to persons caught disturbing the peace.

The transportation strike, which was carried out despite the fact that the call for the strike had been revoked last night, caused losses in the millions [presumably pesos] to businessmen, whose establishments remained virtually closed.

Mayoral Report

PA200314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan today presented a positive report on the situation of public order in the capital. The mayor said that buses had been stoned in several sectors of the capital, without major consequence. This happened in the morning.

Duran Dussan said that in view of the difficult situation existing regarding transportation in the city, the district government will have official vehicles available until early evening. The mayor told "Supernoticias" the following:

[Begin recording] We have said that the official vehicles would be available throughout the day and early evening, as a means of contributing to alleviate the situation in the country. Therefore, to the extent of our ability, we are trying to help [words indistinct]. [end recording].

Later the mayor discussed the situation of public order in the capital in the last few hours because of the shortage of public transportation in Bogota.

[Begin recording] The reports which I have received said that there were stonings in some outlying sectors. Other than this, I have had no reports of violence in the capital. [end recording]

The mayor also said that the district government will study the new increase in the cost of taxi service in the capital. The mayor said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I am going to meet later with a government committee to discuss the taxi situation. [end recording]

Incidents in Medellin, Bucaramanga

PA200316 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The situation in Medellin was dominated by incidents caused by students from the Antioquia and National universities. Fourteen students were arrested and turned over to civil authorities.

Medellin Mayor Bernardo Guerra Sierra took vigorous measures and brought the situation under control.

Transportation service was poor in the morning, but the mayor reported that service in the afternoon was normal. However, the police reported that two buses were set on fire and a vehicle belonging to the San Martin Milk Company was partially destroyed. In Bucaramanga, the strike was partial and the authorities were on the alert until late afternoon to control incidents caused by students and agitators and permit citizens to travel safely. In the morning, the transportation situation was more difficult, but by afternoon the government had managed to alleviate the situation and put a large number of buses into operation.

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TRANSPORTERS AGREE TO TALKS, LIFT STRIKE

PA191823 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Leaders of the urban transportation sector and the government are trying in every way to communicate to bus owners the order to end the strike issued last night by their leaders after reaching an agreement with the government. As is known, the National Confederation of Urban Transportation [CONALTUR], which represents most of the country's urban buses, yesterday ordered a 24-hour strike to assert pressure for approval of fares higher than those authorized by the government.

However, after 2300 last night, when the government agreed to open the talks with the transporters and announced a revision of the fares, CONALTUR's leaders decided to end the strike. The order could not be communicated to all bus owners, however, and for this reason working people faced serious trouble finding transportation this morning.

Fare Review Team Named

PA191824 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] A commission of three cabinet ministers named by President Julio Cesar Turbay has been placed in charge of negotiating the new fares with urban transporters. Saturday's decision to review the fares was instrumental in the entrepreneurs' decision to order the end of the strike. The order was issued yesterday.

Last night, bus owner leaders and the three ministers were holding a dialogue at the negotiating table in search of a solution to the standoff. The urban bus fare fixed by the government was 2.50 pesos while owners asked for 3 pesos. There is a possibility that the fare will be left at 2.70 pesos, maintaining the 30-cent increase in the subsidy per passenger established by the government.

Military Control in Cities

PA191825 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1426 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 May (EFE)--Colombia's main cities were placed under military control today to prevent disorders as a result of the general strike the urban transportation sector is staging in the country.

The initial report from police commanders in Bogota, Cali, Medellin, Barranquilla, Cartagena and Bucaramanga, among others, indicates that the transportation strike is 100 percent effective. The report adds that buses and government vehicles were unable to move about because unidentified persons stoned them.

The Defense Ministry assumed control of public order throughout the country and reported that no regrettable incidents had been reported early today. The urban transportation strike is affecting over 3 million white and blue collar workers of private and public offices. Bus owners demanded that the government effect readjustments in fares to compensate them for their investments.

Absent Workers Pardoned

PA200352 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The government today pardoned all Colombian workers who did not go to work because of the transportation strike and recommended that companies not apply sanctions to employees who failed to report to work today. The Labor Ministry issued a communique outlining recommendations to employers and noted that the transportation company strike did not permit total mobilization of Colombian workers, despite government efforts. All government employees were released from work at 1600.

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APP REPORTS FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

PY200330 Paris APP in Spanish 0117 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--A television station of this capital today gave the following final results of Sunday's general elections in Peru, according to projections of a specialized agency.

Registered voters: 6,431,239

Voided votes and abstentions: 2,365,947

Valid votes: 4,064,292

Fernando Belaunde, Popular Action (AP), 1,774,287 (43.6 percent)

Armando Villanueva, American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), 1,075,396

Luis Bedoya, Popular Christian Party (PPC), 453,982 (11.2 percent)

Horacio Zevallos, Revolutionary Union of the Left (UNIR), 152,272 (3.7 percent)

Hugo Blanco, Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT), 141,608 (3.5 percent)

Leonidas Rodriguez, Unity of the Left (UI), 112,931 (2.8 percent)

Roger Caceres, Workers and Peasants National Front (PRENATRA), 102,891 (2.5 percent)

Carlos Malpica, Popular Democratic Unity (UDP), 98,679 (2.4 percent)

Genaro Ledesma, Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front (FOCEF), 71,709 (1.8 percent)

Carlos Carrillo, National Union (UNO), 21,932 (0.5 percent)

Javier Tantalean, Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution (OPRP) 18,091 (0.4 percent)

Gustavo Mohme, Socialist Political Action (APS), 11,942 (0.3 percent)

Alejandro Tudela, Peruvian Democratic Movement (MDP), 10,264 (0.3 percent)

Luciano Castillo, Peruvian Socialist Party (PSP), 10,204 (0.3 percent)

Waldo Fernandez, Popular Movement of Social Action and Integration (PAIS), 9,065 (0.2 percent)

Senate Breakdown Reported

PY192139 Paris APP in Spanish 2114 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--The Popular Action Party [AFP], whose leader, Fernando Belaunde, is virtually the Peruvian president according to unofficial results, has, according to the same sources, obtained 26 seats in the Senate, and the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] has obtained 17 seats, according to a report released this afternoon by local television.

The Senate, with 60 seats in all, will complete its quorum with 6 seats for the Popular Christian Party (PPC) and the other 11 seats divided among 6 leftist and extreme leftist parties.

Regarding the Chamber of Deputies seats for the Lima district--40 out of a total of 180 at the national level--it has also been reported that AP has obtained 18 seats, APRA 10, the PPC 7 and 5 seats to be divided among four leftist parties.

APRA Acknowledges Defeat

PY200140 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0026 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Lima, 19 May (LATIN)--Leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) acknowledged today that the Popular Action [AP] has won the presidential elections held yesterday in Peru, and requested that APRA members remain "calm" in order not to commit a crime against democracy.

Carlos Enrique Melgar, APRA incumbent secretary, spoke to hundreds of sympathizers and informed them that the "protege candidate [candidate protegido]," former President Fernando Belaunde Terry, had 42 percent of the national balloting against 26 percent for APRA, according to the unofficial count. Melgar was interrupted several times by APRA followers chanting inflammatory slogans--among them "popular insurgence...popular insurgence"--at APRA headquarters where the party's top leadership had met for several hours analyzing the electoral process, the first in 17 years.

"We reject the brazenness of the great failures," Melgar said, referring to former President Belaunde, who was overthrown by a military coup in 1968 and who had defeated APRA in 1963. "In the short term we are the holders of Peru's greatness," the leader remarked after urging APRA followers to "remain alert" because they must not make the mistake of frustrating the transfer of power to civilians set by the armed forces for 28 July, the anniversary of Peru's independence.

Melgar asserted that APRA continues to be the "arbiter of Peru's destiny" and that it is the party that will maintain "national control" because as it is the country's most powerful movement, "it is not fitting for us to fight for a piece of bone. The puppet government will need borrowed power. We, as a powerful party at the ballot boxes, have the revolution in our pockets," he said. He charged that the reactionary forces and those that support the groups of the totalitarian left plotted against APRA to defeat it in the elections, "but the APRA movement will keep its moral strength and its power and, like the eagles, we fly alone, not like the sparrows," he remarked.

He reported that APRA's presidential candidate, Armando Villanueva del Campo, and the party's highest leaders are holding a permanent meeting until the official results are released.

Belaunde Holds Press Conference

PY192149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2043 GMT 19 May 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 19 May (LATIN)--Fernando Belaunde Terry, the virtual winner of yesterday's general election in Peru, said today that his government would further economic cooperation with the United States and promote both regional integration and the return to the private sector of the those enterprises nationalized by military governments.

Belaunde said at a press conference with foreign newsmen that now that he knows he is the winner, he wants to call upon his political foes to form a broad-based government "to defend both democracy and the established constitutional order."

Belaunde, who will be declared the official winner of the elections in the first week of June, was overthrown in October 1968 by the armed forces. His administration was marked by a permanent power struggle between the executive and the legislative branches, the latter controlled by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), which he defeated yesterday just as he did in 1963.

Belaunde, 67, the winner with 42 percent of the votes according to an unofficial count, has rejected the possibility that a new military coup may prevent him from coming to power. He said that the armed forces will respect the will of the people, "although there will always be someone interested in my not coming to power." He added: "My relations with the armed forces are good and have not changed in any way over what happened on 3 October [1968]. I am convinced that the armed forces will take advantage of this opportunity to transfer power."

Belaunde said that Peru will maintain a wide policy of economic rapprochement with the United States because that country is a traditional and important market and supports Peru's development. Manuel Ulloa, former economy minister during Belaunde's administration from 1963 to 1968, said: "We will give this policy first priority because it is a source for Peru to obtain soft credits. We do not mean that we are going to disregard the support of other nations of the world."

Belaunde indicated that his government will give great importance to subregional integration through the Andean Pact, particularly regional integration, but not disregarding "the Peruvian position in relation to the Third World and the movement of nonaligned countries." He said that the nonaligned movement has deviated from its original course, that its real content has been distorted and that Peru will support direct action to reorient its original concepts.

The former president said that the nationalization policy has stopped the economic and social development of the Peruvian people. He said that his government will make an effort to have a minimum number of state-owned enterprises, including factories for making cooking oil and fishmeal and some agroindustrial plants. When Belaunde was overthrown, the late President Juan Velasco Alvarado carried out a policy of nationalizing the main natural resources which were in the hands of U.S. capital, including oil and mining.

When the former president spoke about the policy of denationalization, he hinted that the exploitation of the main natural resources will remain in the hands of the state, since "not being fully aware of the text of the contract," he felt that the new petroleum agreements with private foreign enterprises "are favorable to Peru." [sentence as received]

In answer to a question, he said he is not returning to power with a revanchist spirit or to arouse animosity "for something which had happened in the past." He indicated that his government will implement a program of "forgetting the past and beginning anew," and that he will give Congress broad opportunities to participate in the policy of assessing the past 12 years of military rule.

He also expressed his confidence that the government of the armed forces, which will be in power until 28 July when it will yield to the new constitutional government, will return the national press to their owners without disregarding the right of the workers. He stated his conviction, however, that the newspapers confiscated in 1974 by Velasco Alvarado must return to the hands of their former owners, who have consistently been requesting their return from the armed forces.

Belaunde indicated that Peru will maintain a broad policy of "cordiality, mutual respect and friendship with all its neighbors." Asked to give his opinion of the Chilean political situation, Belaunde stated: "I extend a cordial message to Chile, a message which cannot have a political nature or connote interference in its domestic affairs."

It is the former president's opinion that his main political adversary, APRA, will not insist on its charges of irregularities before and during the election process because, he asserted, "my win is undeniable due to the large margin in the balloting." Armando Villanueva del Campo, the APRA candidate, charged irregularities in the voting last night and threatened that "blood might run" if democracy is mocked.

Belaunde denied that Peru has been involved in an arms race during the past decade and said he believes "it is a serious responsibility" if a country does not have armed forces with the most modern equipment for national defense. The former president offered his support to the armed forces with which, he indicated, he maintains and will continue to maintain the closest ties because they are the guardian institution.

During the last part of his press conference, Belaunde said his government will be involved decisively in increasing the Peruvians' socioeconomic level, which has been reduced "dramatically" since 1968, and it will deal with unemployment and the food program on a priority basis. He indicated that he will reinforce agrarian reform and will also attack the drought that is affecting Peru by stimulating the irrigation programs the military government neglected or developed very slowly.

Madrid Interviews Belaunde

LD192221 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Unnamed correspondent's interview in Lima with Fernando Belaunde Terry, president elect of Peru--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you think that the military, the same men who removed you from power, will remove you again?

[Answer] Well, in the first place they are not the same men. The coup took place a long time ago. The person mainly responsible for the coup died 2 years ago and in the armed forces orders are carried out without questions or grumbling because the officers giving the orders are solely responsible [sentence as heard]. The officer who gave those orders has now gone to a better life. It would therefore be absurd so many years afterwards if, instead of concerning myself with the future of Peru, I were to dwell on the past and waste the precious time of the president on concerns of that kind. I know how to forget and I know how to look ahead. The men who are in the government at the moment, the great majority of them, had nothing to do with this problem and all of them have come to know my way of dealing with the armed forces. This relationship was always a dignified relationship, a respectful relationship, and I hope this is how it will also be in the future.

[Question] What is your opinion of the democratization in Peru carried out by the armed forces?

[Answer] This second phase has accomplished what was promised. We think that it could have been done more quickly but, here we are at the end of the road, and we must say that it was a democratic electoral process in which the right to hold meetings was respected, in which at these meetings themselves the right of expression was also respected.

[Question] What will be the main lines of your foreign policy?

[Answer] Well, as in the previous government, we are going to maintain cordial relations, we are going to put great emphasis on Latin American relations, and relations with the countries of our hemisphere. And, of course, as regards the mother country [Spain], she knows us and she knows how we have behaved in the past. Apart from the sentimental relationship which exists, a relationship which is to some degree a kindred relationship, we have created a relationship which transcends the limits of culture, which is what linked us exclusively in the past, to enter into a more intensive trade relationship, an industrial relationship. Let us not forget that Spain helped us study the problems of irrigation, extremely complex problems such as the irrigation in the Rio Pampas project, for example, which a (?Spanish firm) carried out, and that Spain constructed part of our merchant fleet so that, as faithful friends, Spain and Peru have entered a new phase of relations and I think this needs to be reinforced and extended.

[Question] Will there be a strengthening of the Andean Pact, especially now that only one country [Bolivia] is left still to complete the democratization process out of all the members of the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Yes. But having said that, I think that we need to consolidate the economic aspects. The Andean Pact should intensify its efforts to attain the economic aims and goals it has set. Once they have been attained there will then be a very solid basis from which to move forward into other areas.

[Question] And the Third World?

[Answer] The Third World? Well, it is not a third priority, but it is a second priority. The first priority is Latin American unity.

[Question] And relations with the rest of Latin America, especially with the countries to the south where military dictatorships are still in power?

[Answer] Well, they have to be cordial relations. I think that the basic principle which we in government have is never to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We are interested in maintaining cordial relations with all our neighbors and of course it is not our job to go interfering and (?passing judgement) on this or that ideology. We think that this lies outside the province of our responsibilities.

[Question] With regard to internal matters, what is the greatest problem which your government will have to deal with and how are you going to tackle it?

[Answer] Unemployment, and associated with it, malnutrition. The deficiency in the supply of food. These are the fundamental problems.

[Question] And finally, how are you going to form the parliamentary majority needed for a stable government?

[Answer] We are waiting for final [election] results to see the structure of parliament and when that is clear we will draw up a plan to give the government a broad base. I hope to find a patriotic and cordial welcome among the other parties.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S COSEP LEADERS

PA170403 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] have met with President Rodrigo Carazo to analyze the economic problems of Central America in general and Nicaragua in particular.

COSEP President Enrique Dreyfus noted that the Nicaraguan businessmen are interested in having close relations with all countries, especially with neighboring countries. For this reason, he said, they held the meeting with President Carazo.

We believe that there have been deviations in ideology and in the government program in Nicaragua and this has prompted the crisis we are experiencing, Dreyfus said. However, he said that he does not feel that the private sector has been brushed aside by the junta despite the fact that there are differences in opinions. Dreyfus did not elaborate on them.

The crisis that the Nicaraguan economy is experiencing stems from the fact that the right climate for the reactivation of production does not exist, he said after the meeting with Carazo.

Although they did not give any details on the matters discussed, they noted that they discussed the general outlook of the Central American situation.

President Carazo offered the cooperation of his government through Costa Rican Ambassador Enrique Montealegre in order to achieve adequate solutions.

TENSION ARISES OVER CUBAN REFUGEE PRESENCE

Incident at Airport

PA170308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[By William Céspedes]

[Text] The president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, is on an official tour of the city of Heredia. We approached him and asked about last night's incidents at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, where a group of Cuban refugees seized a Pan Am plane and demanded they be flown to the United States. The following is part of the interview with President Carazo:

[Begin recording--in progress]...whatever sanctions must be imposed, once the investigation is completed. This is a country respectful of the laws; therefore, it demands the same respect from others.

Costa Rica has the highest concept of independence and it [passage indistinct]. The fact that some persons may affect with their attitude, one way or another, the laws of the country in no way changes our position concerning the law. We do not react to circumstances, but to principles.

In fact, since their arrival in Costa Rica, they [the refugees] considered their permanence in Costa Rica subject to negotiations to travel to the United States. During preliminary talks prior to the decision to bring them here, it was established that their permanence here would take a minimum of from 6 to 8 weeks. The Costa Rican people were duly informed of this. Therefore, yesterday's incidents could be interpreted as an act of depression, so often seen these days, but which definitely must be handled in consideration of the law.

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[Question] Since the Cubans are neither residents nor actually exiles, what charges will they face for the seizure of the aircraft?

[Answer] At this moment, the legal aspects of the case are being studied and it is up to the courts to say the last word. It is important to note that the laws must be respected, and nobody has the right to create any type of pressure which may in any way affect our legal system or the established order of social activities. [end recording]

Cuban Seen as Problem

PA170308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Commentary]

[Text] The bringing of Cubans to Costa Rica is becoming a serious problem. The time lapsed since their arrival here has been most unbearable. There is no reason for us to have to endure this problem. We have already protested the manner in which President Carazo is trying to become a martyr of the refugees who want to leave Cuba.

Last night, 17 Cubans went to the airport, jumped over the fences and seized a plane and the authorities, instead of treating them like delinquents, began to talk with them.

Those Cubans who seized the plane in an attempt to hijack it should be returned to Fidel Castro, because there is no reason for us here to have to accept violence or disrespect. If the Cubans do not know how to behave in this country, the government should send them to a training center to adapt them to our environment. They cannot be allowed to violate our laws. We protest the weak treatment afforded those Cubans coming from the island. The police attacked the reporters, but not the Cubans who violated our laws.

The police attacked the Costa Rican reporters but not the Cubans who had seized a plane. The authorities should have ousted those Cubans by force and taken them to prison as delinquents, without consideration. It is enough to have to ensure the Cubans who have come to Costa Rica supposedly as refugees and who are a part of a political game we do not have to tolerate.

It is time the Carazo administration call to order this large group of Cuban refugees and force them to work, as they are becoming a social disgrace.

Refugees To Leave

PA180216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] All the Cuban dissidents of the Fidel Castro regime still in our country will be leaving next Thursday [22 May] a reliable government source has announced.

Although the source did not say how the Cubans would be leaving our territory, it was added that they will be leaving because they are causing many problems.

SOVIET OFFICIAL EXPLAINS FILM SHIPMENT

PA161232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Soviet Embassy in San Jose denied that a shipment of film assigned to that diplomatic mission had been declared as undeveloped film when in fact it was exposed film.

Vladimir Jolovb, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, made the statement referring to charges made by the Costa Rican Government which confiscated several hundred kilograms of film brought to San Jose aboard a Spanish Iberia plane from Cuba.

The Costa Rican Executive Branch reported that the bill of lading indicated the film was undeveloped when in fact it had been processed. In view of this, the government decided to inspect the shipment to determine if it contained subversive material.

"I wish to declare officially and categorically that neither the bill of lading nor any other document or embassy official referred to the film as undeveloped," Jolovb said.

The government of President Carazo, despite the long lapse of time, has not yet officially revealed the contents of the controversial film material.

Jolovb explained that the film was shipped from Moscow aboard an Aeroflot plane bound for Cuba and later brought to San Jose by the Spanish airline which, unlike the Soviet airline, connects the Caribbean island with the Central American nation.

"The film could have come the same way from Washington, Mexico, Lima, Kingston or any other place where Aeroflot flies," the first secretary noted.

TAIWAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA191608 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Dr Chu Fu-Sung, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of China, arrived in Costa Rica yesterday for a 4-day official visit. The Taiwanese foreign minister was welcomed at Juan Santamaria International Airport by Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and protocol officials of the Ministry of Foreign Relations as well as by Taiwanese Ambassador in Costa Rica Dr Wu Wen-hui.

Dr Chu Fu-sung and Bernd Niehaus held a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the details of the Taiwanese diplomat's 4-day visit to Costa Rica. They also discussed the preliminary details of a technical aid agreement the two countries will sign regarding the fishing industry and the position of the Republic of China and Costa Rica at international forums.

POLICE CLASH WITH DEMONSTRATORS IN SAN JOSE

Government Palace Riot

PA200214 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moments of great tension and violence took place outside the government palace of Costa Rica in San Jose, when the police clashed with a group of demonstrators.

According to radio reporters, families of meager resources marched to the presidential house to demand a solution to their housing problem. The police ordered to evacuate the demonstrators and then violence broke out. According to the same sources, the police beat women and children. The Red Cross took several injured persons to hospitals. Among the wounded were some police officers.

According to Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, the Costa Rican police force acted in the way it did because it was attacked by the demonstrators. He also said that the demonstrators were planning on invading the presidential residence by force if necessary.

Interior Minister Justification

PA200215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that the police force acted as it should. We are going to give professional agitators what they deserve, Minister Echeverria added. Further on he said that the police were forced to use their sticks.

After the serious incident at noon today in front of the presidential residence, the people started protesting for the way it was handled. Nevertheless, Minister Echeverria said that the police had no choice but to act the way it did. He said that the police were going to use tear gas but because there were children among the demonstrators, the police used their sticks. However, he did not realize that the children were also beaten by the police.

Minister Echeverria said that order will be maintained by all means. We are not going to allow people to do as they please and violate the law whenever they feel like it, Minister Echeverria said. He added that if it is necessary to continue beating the demonstrators, this will have to be done. Order will be maintained at any price as long as I am minister, Echeverria said referring to the problem with the residents of Las Promesas de Carazo District, who were demanding a solution to their housing problem so that they can have a decent home.

Finally he said that the aggressiveness of the police force is due to the orders they are given to repress mutinies and disorders promoted by professional agitators emerging everywhere.

Demonstrators Will Not Leave

PA200236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Following the noon disorders in front of the presidential residence, the demonstrators have reiterated their decision not to leave the area surrounding the presidential residence until their problem is solved. For more than 6 months they have been promised that their demands would be solved, but instead today they were brutally beaten by the anti-riot police forces.

The violence started when the police arrested the leaders of the demonstration, which was peaceful, although they were shouting slogans against the president of the republic and the minister of the presidency. When the police arrested the leaders, the women and children tried to prevent it. Then the police proceeded without mercy to beat the demonstrators.

In the meantime, Cordero Crochari, the minister of the presidency, following the instructions of President Carazo, is taking care of the housing problem of the residents of Las Promesas de Carazo District. He said that food and other provisions have been supplied and that studies are in progress to start a housing program for these people.

EL SALVADOR

EXPLOSIONS CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE IN CHURCH BUILDINGS

PA160436 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1249 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Three bombs exploded at 02200 today causing serious damage at the installations of the Don Rua High School and the nuns lodgings adjacent to the Don Rua Church which was taken over by members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc several days ago. The windows, the doors and the roof of the chapel and the lodgings were completely destroyed by two explosions while the other bomb which went off in front of the church did not cause much damage. The explosions were heard in all the northern sector of the city and although there were no personal injuries many of the nuns were almost hurt.

Church Condemnation of Attacks

PA160437 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1815 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The church authorities have condemned the attacks against the cathedral and the Don Rua Church during the past 24 hours by unidentified individuals.

At noon yesterday, the front of the cathedral was attacked with bursts of submachinegun fire. One of the occupiers was killed and three others were seriously wounded. In the Don Rua Church, the attack was directed against the nuns who run the International Institute. Fortunately there no injuries. These actions have been condemned by the church and the Salvadoran Catholics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SWEEP AGAINST GUERRILLAS

Large-Scale Military Operation

PA152331 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 May 80 pp 2, 13

[Text] A large-scale military operation by combined security and army forces is being carried out east of the location known as El Trifinio on the Guatemalan-Honduran-Salvadoran border.

A source has reported that the forces have carried out a thorough combing of the region of Metapan, Chalatenango and other areas near El Trifinio in search of guerrilla and subversive camps. According to military intelligence, these areas have been occupied by a considerable number of extremists.

It has been reported that the objective is to eliminate leftist and rightist movements which with their activities and weapons could cause problems to the government by creating unrest among the Salvadoran people. In this way they could prevent the process of changes that the revolutionary government junta is determined to achieve and which is peacefully being implemented throughout the country.

People who have been close to the action have reported that casualties among the extremists are high. This is not the case for the government forces which have only reported two soldiers wounded in combat. It was not reported whether there are foreigners among the subversives as has recently been rumored or if they just include Salvadorans opposed to the current regime.

Entire families are leaving the towns of Tres Ceibas, Buena Vista, El Zapote and other villages located in the mountain of Guazapa in view of the threats of subversives who have seized the area.

Reports from that northern area indicate that large numbers of extremists have seized as their headquarters the mountain of Guazapa which carries the same name as the town which is near Aguilares and Suchitoto. Reports indicate that members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) want to force all the residents of the area to cooperate with them and when they have refused to do this the extremists have threatened to "imprison," torture or kill them if they do not give them aid.

This is the reason for the exodus of entire families who have had to flee to other areas, leaving their homes and property. It is known that when the subversives find out that the residents are planning to leave, they seize their property and intimidate them in various ways, including telling the residents that they are the authority in the area and that their orders will be carried out.

It was learned yesterday in Guazapa that a military operation was carried out on the Guazapa mountain. This has not been officially confirmed.

Attack on Santa Tecla Schools

PA162302 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1808 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Unidentified armed groups today tried to seize the installations of schools located near the Santa Cecilia School in the city of Santa Tecla. The regular forces of the National Guard and the Police Academy immediately mobilized, forcing the terrorists to flee in different directions. It was reported that there were no casualties in the army. However, there were no details about whether the guerrillas sustained casualties.

FPL Attack on Guard Post

PA162303 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The press committee of the armed forces yesterday reported that unidentified individuals, allegedly members of the Popular Liberation Forces, attacked the National Guard post which protects the hydroelectric plant of Guajoyo, in Santa Ana. The press committee reported that one unidentified individual was killed and Guardsman Pablo Alfonso Molina was wounded in the attack.

Failed Attack on Relay Station

PA162304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] At 0800 yesterday, 12 unidentified individuals tried to violently seize the (Isalco) relay station in San Julian, Sonsonate Department, our correspondent in western El Salvador has reported. The subversives were repelled by members of the security forces. One of the subversives was wounded. An official communique on this incident is expected.

Leftists Killed by Army

PA172018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (AFP)--More than 100 Salvadoran leftist "subversives" have been killed in the last 24 hours by army troops in regions of Chalatenango and Santa Ana in the northern part of the country, it has been learned from a reliable source.

About 5 days ago the army launched a vast mop-up operation in that region where important guerrilla units were reported to have been detected.

Week's Violence Toll at 169

PA172019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (ACAN-EFE)--The killing of nine persons in the past few hours increased to 169 the death toll as a result of the political violence in El Salvador during the present week.

One adult and three youths were killed in the outskirts of Zacatecoluca, 56 km west of San Salvador, by unidentified persons while three persons were killed by masked men who forced their way into their homes in Sonsonate, 565 km from San Salvador in the southwestern part of the country.

In Guadalupe Colony in the neighboring city of Soyapango, two men were machinegunned to death.

Further Death Toll

PA192254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 19 May (ACAN-EFE)--Well-informed sources revealed this morning that dozens of persons had been killed during the past 48 hours in counterinsurgency operations by the combined army and security forces personnel.

The number of casualties could reach at least 200, the sources said. Military operations have been more intensive in the northern region in the Chalatenango and Santa Ana departments, although there have also been clashes in the central part of the country. Reports say that the dead include extreme leftists, whom it seems resisted the security forces during the operations. The number of casualties among army and security forces personnel has not been revealed.

Thousands of peasants have fled the regions affected by military operations and sought refuge in Honduran territory bordering with El Salvador. Hundreds of other peasants have been given refuge in San Salvador by welfare associations of the San Salvador Archbishopric.

Report on Refugees in Honduras

PA180221 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 May 80 pp 4, 18

[Text] Foreign minister Fidel Chavez Mena has reported that the UN is already sending aid to Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.

As soon as it learned about the migration of fellow countrymen to the Republic of Honduras, the Foreign Ministry has shown great concern and has asked UN organizations to help them. Aid is already being received, said Dr Chavez Mena. He said that through the Foreign Ministry the Government is also considering the possibility of repatriating the Salvadorans who want to return to this country and is offering them new homesties.

Upon asking the minister of foreign relations if he knew how many Salvadorans have sought refuge in Honduras, he replied that there are no official figures, but that the number of fellow countrymen in Guaritas and (Valladolid) is between 1,000 and 1,200 persons.

He said he has been in direct communication with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso in connection with aid for the people who have had to flee from the harassment of armed groups. He also said precise instructions had been issued to Salvadoran Ambassador to Costa Rica Carlos Matamoras to contact the UN commissioner in order to try to alleviate the situation of the Salvadorans in Honduras. The International Red Cross, headquartered in Geneva, has also been asked to coordinate the aid which is already being offered.

Foreign Minister Chavez Mena concluded by saying that a formula is being sought jointly with the ministries of Interior and Agriculture and Livestock to repatriate those who wish to return to El Salvador.

ERP SEIZES STATION, AIRS MESSAGE

PA181301 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1850 GMT 17 May80

[Message issued by the General Command of the Revolutionary Peoples Army read by unidentified announcer after the guerrilla group seized the station--live]

[Text] The murderous military-Christian Democratic dictatorship, loyal to the orders of imperialism and the oligarchs who exploit the country, have tried to cover up their repression with a ridiculous curtain of demagogic reforms. This absurd maneuver which sought to demobilize and prevent the organization and fighting of the Salvadoran masses was unmasked from its beginning on 15 October 1979.

We have endured a heavy chain of military genocidal dictatorships but the viciousness and sadism used to carry out the current campaign of extermination which has resulted in thousands killed over the past 5 months clearly shows that the present junta is the worst of all the murderous dictatorships that have ruled us over the past decade. No less than 50 murders each day are making the cliffs, the roads, the towns and the cities a huge cemetery as seen in the Dantesque and painful picture of bodies of youths, old people, women and children who were torn apart and tortured in various ways.

The desperation in the face of the growing organization and fighting ability of our people, have led these psychopaths, just like Somoza was led, to carry out mass murders, to burn poor peoples' homes in rural areas and to use all the most modern and sophisticated means that they have. They have even bombed towns and attacked them with artillery fire. For example, on Thursday, 8 May, more than 500 members of the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] occupied Corinto and Bislique in La Union Department for 5 hours. On that occasion, henchmen of the Nationalist Democratic Organization were killed and weapons were seized from the enemy. That night, many combined forces of San Miguel and La Union garrisons--using infantry forces, artillery fire and the air force which bombed with napalm--attacked the northern area in La Union almost the whole night through. However, in spite of the superiority of the enemy, our forces broke the siege during the confrontation and retreated in an orderly fashion. The ERP inflicted more than 40 casualties on the enemy, including 2 officers. The ERP also destroyed a helicopter.

To this entire campaign of extermination launched by the repressive organizations and the army, particularly in the rural areas, we must add the pathetic situation of hunger and misery being experienced by our people. The greatly advertised reforms of the dictatorship have only served to increase the cost of living and make it almost impossible for the poor people to survive.

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The Americans intended that the policy of the dictatorship would keep the world deceived and confused while it tried to dismember the popular and revolutionary organizations through a furious and murderous repression and to break the people's firm decision to fight. However, things did not work out right for the Yankees, the oligarchy and its murderous junta. All the cruelty and barbarism that they have used to confront the Salvadoran people has not been enough to defeat their fighting spirit. Far from that, the people redoubled their quest for liberty and justice and [word indistinct] its unbreakable decision to fight until the enemy is defeated. In addition to this, the international discredit of the demagogic and criminal junta keeps growing. The junta is already being described abroad as a murdering, genocidal and massacre-loving government.

Now, all the cheap words that Morales Ehrlich, Duarte and Majano are using in their eloquent speeches to try to convince the people that we are living under a kingdom of democracy, abundance and progress and that the problem is the rightist and leftist subversion, are no longer believed by anybody and much less the people.

The heroic fight of the masses has again defeated the imperialist plans and in the face of this, the Americans are desperately trying to promote a maneuver that can effectively defeat the chances of victory for the popular and revolutionary movement.

For this reason, during these past few days, the people have witnessed the debate, with scandalous propaganda, over an alleged coup d'etat. Certain leaders have noted that there are rightist or progressive sectors in the army interested in carrying out a coup. These deeds, which are not only [words indistinct] imperialist plans but part of them, are only the forewarning of what the gringos are thinking of. The popular and revolutionary movement has become a powerful giant whose uncontrollable advance they want to destroy. In order to achieve this, they are preparing the possibility of a coup headed by the progressive sectors of the army by trying to promote the project among hesitant sectors of the popular and revolutionary movement and the democratic forces. This project would be called a coup d'etat with the support of the people. This negotiated solution would be the salvation for the Americans because the participation of hesitant leftist elements in this maneuver would give imperialism the chance to deceive and neutralize the masses. The trust that these elements have in the people would be what would move them to trust and support an alternative that they believe responds to their interests.

The national army, as an instrument of imperialism, through the progressive sectors which were unknown to the people up until now, has a very important role to play in the maneuver as they would take the lead in the coup and would appear before the people as the planners of a victory which they would call revolutionary. They would pass themselves off as redeemers of the masses and as the ones who made revolution for the people through a military coup. The scandalous capture of the [word indistinct] assassin, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, and a group of officers was merely a ridiculous pantomime they are using so that the people will believe that the progressive army sectors are willing to even confront the recalcitrant rightist sectors in order to defend popular interest. Once the propaganda effect was achieved, those who were spectacularly arrested were released 2 days after their arrest under a complete and criminal silence.

The heroic struggle of our people has been gradually defeating the most ferocious maneuvers of the imperialism and its allies. The U.S. monster is tumbling in the face of the firm determination of a nation to forever repel imperialism, which has exploited it for hundreds of years.

Today more than ever the real possibility to advance toward the conquest of a more just society is open to our people and their organizations. For this reason, imperialism is trying to destroy it with negotiated maneuvers. The long years of our peoples' heroic struggle--during which thousands of men and women shed their blood in their attempt to find a new society--have taught them that the only victories they can trust are those obtained through their fighting action and organization. Only the people can save the people, to have their interests prevail. This can only be achieved through organized general actions against imperialism, the oligarchy and its allies. Any project which doesn't have the masses and their organizations as a moving factor is a lie and a farce against the people. It could never represent an alternative of true popular victory for the people. Regarding this, no coup d'etat, however it is disguised, can be an option for the masses for the solution of their problems. On the contrary, any opening of this kind could result in the delay of the process of liberation of our people and increase the years of exploitation and oppression.

The Salvadoran people are building the road that will allow them to decide their own destiny with their blood. We must defend this legitimate right until the final consequences by not allowing the heroic blood of our martyrs to be shed in vain. For this reason the people must remain alert and not be confused and deceived by the maneuvers of our enemies. Also for this reason, the forces of the people must close ranks to confront and defeat this or any other maneuver by imperialism and its allies.

The unity of all revolutionary forces is a must and a powerful weapon for our people because it enables them to face the enemy. The schemes that exclude unity must be defeated. We must give way for a unified solution of the revolutionary forces which become an uncontrollable current to break the walls of the dictatorship and the control of imperialism.

We urge all the sister revolutionary organizations to defeat the plans that exclude unity and forge a true unity of the forces of the people capable of leading the masses through the paths of victory. We urge the democratic forces of our country to be alert and not let themselves be confused by the negotiated offers of imperialism because it has been proven in our fatherland that only by struggling side by side can we prompt a change for the construction of a new society. We urge all the democratic and progressive sectors of the army to not lend themselves to the game that imperialism wants for them. We urge them to understand that there are no intermediary roads, there is only one way out: You are either with the people or against them.

The Salvadoran people, who are the only ones to decide their own destiny, already have decided their path for liberation and in view of this any other attitude which is not that of joining and struggling with them to obtain the final freedom is against their interest. We urge our heroic and courageous people to increase its organization and fighting ability, prepare for the upcoming battles and to remain alert and not let themselves be confused by slogans which are not those of the revolutionary forces. We urge the workers, the peasants, the students, the teachers and all the popular sectors to join the ERP ranks and be attentive to the messages and instructions that we will be giving through various media in order to prepare the people for the upcoming struggles.

Long live the ERP! Long live the revolutionary unity of all the people's forces! Imperialism will not stop the uncontrollable advance of the revolution with coups d'etat or repressions, with the unbreakable decision to fight for the Salvadoran revolution until succeeding or dying. National ERP Command.

[Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Jorge Antonio Melendez, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Anatolia Medina, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Commander Francisco Maldonado.

GOVERNMENT SAYS MERCENARIES PREPARING INVASION

PA192015 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 May 80 pp 3, 38

[Text] About 3,000 mercenaries from Colombia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru, Panama and other countries are getting ready in a training camp in Nicaragua to come to El Salvador, the Salvadoran Government has learned.

Government sources reported that this is not a great cause for concern from the military point of view, but it is something to be taken into account because of the implications of such action should an invasion of El Salvador be attempted.

We were told that the Salvadoran Army is a professional army and that if the mercenaries tried to enter our territory the army would be left with no other recourse than to abide by the Constitution regarding our country's sovereignty.

In view of this threatening situation which is not a cause for concern for the Salvadoran Army because of its professional capacity, the Salvadoran Government has asked the Foreign Ministry to handle the case in the most adequate manner in order to stop the mercenary intentions and avoid any problems.

The mercenary guerrillas who are getting ready to come and join the Salvadoran subversive groups are being trained in a place called El Tamarindo in Chinandega. The intelligence service of the Salvadoran Army has detected that more than 3,000 men of various nationalities are undergoing military training in this sector and are getting ready to come to El Salvador within the next few days.

The mercenaries could embark in Morazan Port, Nicaragua and disembark anywhere on the Salvadoran coasts. In view of this situation, the armed forces of our country are sufficiently prepared to meet them should they ignore the advice that the Nicaraguan Government may give them not to carry out such an operation which has been described as "suicidal."

The armed forces said that they have been keeping a watch over the Salvadoran coasts for the past few months, having foreseen a situation such as this carried out by foreign mercenaries including many Salvadorans who have been working in El Tamarindo over the past few months to help those who intend to violate the territory of our republic.

A military operation which lasted several hours was carried out early yesterday at the San Vicente volcano after the army received reports that heavily armed men were in the area.

Military and security units participated in the action. Our correspondents in the area reported that there were several persons killed. Similar actions occurred in other places in the interior where subversive groups are spreading terror in the rural areas.

NICARAGUA

NEW JUNTA MEMBER SAYS HE WILL 'GO ALL THE WAY'

PA192327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Rafael Cordoba Rivas, conservative lawyer and politician, is one of the men who played a big role in the struggle against the Somoza dynasty. Cordoba Rivas says he will go all the way, meaning that he is a person who does not quit. Cordoba Rivas spoke to us last night after his appointment was announced at the Ruben Dario Theater. At the beginning he speaks of national unity: [begin recording]

[Cordoba] I was appointed on a personal basis by the leadership of the front [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and by the junta of the government and the support of future forces.

[Question] Dr Rafael Cordoba, [words indistinct] the national unity of the revolution?

[Answer] To speak of the future is like trying to read tea leaves.

[Question] How are your relations with the Democratic Conservative Party, which does not want to join the State Council?

[Answer] It is not that the Democratic Conservative Party does not want to join the State Council; it is now at an impasse, that is all.

[Question] Regarding your appointment, can you define your participation?

[Answer] That will have to be seen later.

[Question] Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, our people learned, in the wake of the revolutionary triumph, about many sorrowful things, some of which could even be labeled traitorous. One of them is the resignation of Engineer Alfonso Robelo from our government junta and the other is the resignation of Cardenal from the State Council. What can you tell us about this, based on your experience? What can our people think of your participation now in the government junta?

[Answer] We are on the same path. You must ask the people this.

[Question] Are you going all the way?

[Answer] Yes, I am going all the way.

[Question] Will you go the whole term established by the junta?

[Answer] I will go to all the way. [end recording]

FSLN MEMBER COMMENTS ON NEWLY APPOINTED JUNTA MEMBERS

PA192259 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) had nothing to do with the appointment of Cordoba and Cruz.

Luis Carrion, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Directorate, commented last night on the appointment of Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordoba Rivas as members of the government junta, the importance of national unity and the decision of the FSLN on the appointments: [begin recording]

[Question] Do you think the appointments of Cordoba Rivas and Companero Arturo Cruz can achieve the concept or intention of national unity?

[Answer] Yes. It is not with these appointments that national unity will be achieved. Those appointments are part of a process which seeks national unity in which the [word indistinct] national liberation have been engaged since the outset of the revolution. These designations only reaffirm the spirit we have always maintained.

[Question] Mr Cordoba told us that on his appointment, as concerns negotiations or political talks by COSEP, the FSLN and the government, only you could say how he was appointed. What can you tell us with regard to this?

[Answer] The designation of these two companeros has been a decision of the FSLN Directorate, as was the appointment of the first government junta. Therefore, in a word, the talks with COSEP had nothing to do with this. [end recording]

NEW INDUSTRY MINISTER, OTHER OFFICIALS APPOINTED

PA192237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] More changes were announced during a new conference held at government house today. Federico Cerda has been appointed industry minister. He had worked as deputy planning minister. Fernando Guzman, who was industry minister, has become National Bank president. Alfredo Alaniz, who was National Bank president, has become Central Bank president, which used to be the position of Dr Arturo Cruz, the new junta member.

FESGA REJECTS BORGE'S POSITION ON ELECTION

PA151752 (Clandestine) Official Voice of FESGA in Spanish to Nicaragua 0114 GMT 15 May 80

[Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces--FESGA--report from Managua]

[Text] Brother (Nelo) Ortega Saavedra spoke bitterly over the Voice of Nicaragua, applying the strong epithet of Somozist to Engineer Alfonso Robelo Callejas because of Robelo's speech to the people in Matiguas.

Robelo gathered over 5,000 persons at a rally in which the Nicaraguan people demonstrated their total rejection of communism.

The [word indistinct], tailor and astronaut [as heard] Tomas Borge, speaking with a Cuban accent, addressed the Nicaraguan people, making it very clear that they should forget about elections. What he wished to say, in a few words, is that here in Nicaragua is a herd of ignoramus who are not yet capable of determining or choosing their own destiny.

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN SPEAKS AT SANDINO RALLY

PAL90440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0034 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on the occasion of the 85th birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, held at the Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua--live]

[Excerpt] On 19 July 1979, the Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca People's Army, with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the vanguard, made the genocidist Somoquist National Guard flee; entered the bunker of the petty dictator; knocked down and smashed the statue that the assassins and petty thieves had erected; and installed the people's government. [applause] Nicaragua has at last obtained its freedom and ahead lies a brilliant and everlasting future which is going to come true and not just be something we hope.

Those who think they can darken the brilliant future of this country will be stamped out and left behind by the people. [applause] Those who are trying to subordinate the country's interests and sovereignty to their exploiting and obscure interests and the dark ambitions of international reactionary forces, must realize once and for all that the spirit of Sandino which kept the flame alive in Nicaragua and Latin America since the glorious 18 May 1895 is present and vibrant in every Nicaraguan patriot. It is an invincible force smashing every barrier that the enemies of the people's interests try to put up. [applause] Let them know once and for all that the Nicaraguan people have been redeemed; that they are proud to be Nicaraguans and look at other people on earth as equals. Let them know that there is no room here for traitors who surrendered the sovereignty and dignity of the nation; who submitted to representatives of the big international reactionary forces; but who, on the other hand, were arrogant and prepotent with those whom they exploited. Carlos and Sandino showed us the way. [applause, shouts of "Long live Sandino" and "Carlos Fonseca"]

Companeros, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN National Directorate on this day of glory for our country, on the occasion of the 85th birthday anniversary, the first year of freedom in Nicaragua, have planned this humble reception in memory of Augusto Cesar Sandino and have decided to issue the following decree:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, whereas 18 May 1980 is the 85th birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, called general of free men by the people and history; whereas Augusto Cesar Sandino has been the builder of the people's anti-imperialist struggle heroically waged by our people; whereas the Nicaraguan people have followed Sandino's ideals and his banner to carry out the Sandinist people's revolution; officially decrees that Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino is awarded the title of general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution. [applause] Companeros, on commemorating Sandino's 85th birthday, today more than ever the words of the general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution have more significance than when he told the invader [word indistinct] I will not surrender and I am waiting for you here. I want a free fatherland or death. I am not afraid of you. I have the patriotic courage of those with me. [applause] Fatherland and freedom, but not in the way that some have used and profaned his words. [applause] Long live the general of free men Augusto Cesar Sandino [shouts "Long live"]. Sandino is alive [shouts repeating "He is alive"]. Free fatherland [crowd shouts "or death"; applause]

GRANMA EDITORIAL ANALYZES CARTER'S 'BRIDGE' BID

PA191710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Cuba today replied to the United States concerning an allusion made by U.S. President James Carter in the past few days to a so-called "orderly bridge" by sea or air to take the Cubans who want to immigrate to that country. The following is the text of the editorial on the subject published in the newspaper GRANMA:

A few days ago U.S. President James Carter made a public appeal to Cuba to establish what he called an "orderly bridge" by sea or air to take those Cubans who want to leave Cuba to the United States.

Naturally he later set a number of limits by saying that only those Cubans who have relatives there can stay in the United States and so forth. No one knows what other country would be willing to welcome the rest: In a nutshell: The U.S. Government wants to "pick and choose," to take qualified personnel if possible, without a criminal record unless it is a counterrevolutionary record and leave the remainder of the sociopaths here. However, the lumpen and all sociopaths in general want to leave for the United States. None wants to go to Haiti, Santo Domingo, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador or Peru; nor do they want to go to India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zaire, Gabon or the Ivory Coast. In other words, they do not want to go to an underdeveloped country in Latin America, Asia or Africa. They all want to go to the United States and as a last resort they would resign themselves to going to a developed country in Europe.

Part of the sociopaths who went to Costa Rica tried to hijack a plane that would take them to Miami and some others in Peru tried to leave for the United States as stowaways on a ship. That is why we think it was a big bluff for some of these governments to talk about welcoming the "refugees."

The key issue is not the way or the route that the Cuban sociopaths take to the United States. The key issue is to analyze and end the things that are causing these elements to emerge and the flow of Cubans to that country.

In general emigration for economic reasons from underdeveloped countries to developed countries is a result of the poverty which the brutal system of colonial and imperialist exploitation generated among the Third World nations.

It is also a result of the unequal distribution of resources in the world. That is why millions of Mexicans have immigrated to the United States. It is said that 1 million Mexicans cross the border every year and that they mainly head in the direction of what used to be Mexican territories seized by the United States. That is why millions of Haitians would like to immigrate to the United States; untold millions from the rest of Latin America also desire to go because of the ghastly social and economic conditions in which they live. It does not occur to anyone to call them dissidents. Is this or is this not the result of imperialist domination and exploitation in our hemisphere?

In Cuba, too, there was economic immigration before the revolution, but the United States established a rigorous limit to the entry of Cubans into that country.

In the past 21 years, no other country in this hemisphere has done more to erradicate unemployment, poverty, ignorance, disease, gambling, narcotics, prostitution; no country of this hemisphere has done more to abolish the socioeconomic factors that generate lumpen and emigration. No other country fights in a more selfless way to overcome economic and social underdevelopment. We have performed our most sacred duties as a nation for the good of its children.

However, the United States has made the bigger efforts known in history to sabotage our economic plans and our relentless struggle in the field of social development, to maintain underdevelopment and poverty in our country, to destabilize the revolutionary government and to make us surrender out of hunger.

After the triumph of the revolution, a new immigration policy was applied to Cuba for strictly counterrevolutionary purposes. The story began with the mass asylum in the United States of Batista's criminals and torturers. Now, they are preoccupied that a common criminal, a person responsible for a bloody event, could enter into that country. But in 1959, they received with open arms Ventura, Masferrer, Calvino and hundreds of assassins and torturers who killed thousands and thousands of Cubans. They received all of Batista's followers, among them officials who sacked the national treasury, stealing millions of pesos from the people.

Later, they opened the doors to all landowners, landlords, large bourgeois and the mentally deranged [siquitrillados] of all kinds and continued to encourage the departure of doctors, engineers, architects, accountants, artists, professors of all levels, primary school teachers and intellectual workers of all types. Out of 6,000 doctors, they took 3,000 from a country that was beginning a true fight against illnesses. The doors were opened wide in order to deprive the country not only of university graduates but of skilled workers and production experts.

Never before has such a gigantic and systematic effort been made to deprive a country of its skilled personnel, to destroy its economy and to destabilize it politically within the framework of a counterrevolutionary strategy. This is what created the groundwork for a true community of Cuban residents in the United States, dividing countless families which were trying to become reunified in that country.

A sudden change occurred in October 1962. The United States suspended all the flights. Why? In order to sow discontent and promote counterrevolutionary actions among the thousands of people who had been left in Cuba and still had their passports ready. The opening of the Camarioca Port and the Cuban Government's willingness to negotiate permitted a partial solution to the situation.

However, the United States did not stop its destabilizing and counterrevolutionary policy concerning our country. It resumed the restrictions on immigration. Much worse, it used the illegal departures from Cuba as a tool of the dirty imperialist propaganda. Any criminal, lumpen or antisocial who did not receive a visa was normally received as a hero with great publicity. On occasion they hijacked ships and took the crews hostage. The U.S. Government was repeatedly warned about the negative consequences of these deeds.

Thousands and thousands of former counterrevolutionary prisoners swarmed our streets and the United States, which encouraged them and led them to the counterrevolution, refused to receive them although they had the authorization of the Cuban Government to get out of the country with their relatives.

However, the U.S. action against Cuba was not limited to mere immigration policies. A cruel economic blockade was established to keep our country underdeveloped and in poverty and to frustrate our economic and social plans. Mercenary invasions, pirate attacks, armed gangs, terrorist acts, industrial sabotage and agricultural plagues are only part of the arsenal of criminal measures used by the imperialism against our fatherland.

The United States did everything it could to keep us from participating in international credit entities and from having access to credits from international commercial banks.

The United States forced our country to invest huge sums of money and human energy in the nation's defense in face of its constant military threats. The United States maintains a naval base in our territory against our will, which goes against the principles of international law. This base has no overall military value but constitutes an enemy beachhead in our fatherland and is a deliberate and flagrant attempt to humiliate our nation.

The United States takes the liberty of violating our airspace whenever it wishes, using and abusing its technical resources without taking international norms into consideration at all. Cuba, however, more than once showed its willingness to search for settlements even if they are partial. At the time of Camarioca, it agreed to a discussion and a partial solution. At the time of the plane hijackings, which spread like powder through the fault of the United States, which had used this weapon against Cuba at the beginning of the revolution, we again agreed to a partial solution of our problems and signed the agreement which fell through immediately after the hideous [act of] sabotage in Barbados.

What good have these partial solutions been?

Socioeconomic conditions in our country are unfortunately still generating lumpen and emigration.

Some 7,000 family units live in Havana. Some 43,000 homes are propped up [estan apuntaladas]. Dozens of thousands of families live in jumbled conditions. Many of them are exemplary and selfless but poor families and this is in our capital.

Despite our enormous efforts and our admirable progress in education and health, and our struggle against unemployment, poverty, prostitution, gambling and drugs, we are still an underdeveloped country and underdevelopment generates lumpen and emigration.

Developed capitalism also produces lumpen and on a much larger scale but capitalism with its corruption and its vices is the natural habitat for lumpen whereas socialism is not.

The United States is currently making major efforts to obstruct our development plans. The United States is still rigorously keeping up its ferocious economic blockade 21 years after the revolution. This blockade bans even the sale of food and drugs to Cuba.

Today of course it is not doctors, engineers, architects, artists, teachers and technical personnel who want to leave for the United States. Many have been reared under the revolution. To their honor and the pride of the fatherland, their mass attitude is to firmly fight, along with the people. The few exceptions only serve to confirm the rule. There are few old landowners or landlords or refined bourgeois left any more. The vacillating petit bourgeois are few. Now imperialism is only left with the lumpen and antisocials as its only allies in our country, including in this last term those who, without really being lumpen, lack of sense of nationalism and love for the fatherland, and in relation to whom we have no objection to their leaving to live in the Yankee "paradise."

The imperialist blockade against Cuba generates lumpen and hence, emigration. The systematic and sustained hostility by the United States against Cuba, blocking our economic and social development, generates lumpen and hence, emigration. Cuba's exploitation for almost 60 years by imperialist monopolies generated poverty and underdevelopment; hence, lumpen and emigration. The Yankee counterrevolutionary policy against Cuba stimulates lumpen and hence, their emigration to the United States.

Why does the United States want to discuss the manner of emigration from Cuba to the United States and not the deeper origins of the problem?

We are ready to discuss and negotiate with the United States our problems and global relations, but not isolated and partial problems which interest only them and their strategy against Cuba.

The Mariel-Florida route has proven to be efficient, serious and safe, despite the fact that in some instances as many as 1,800 boats were there, or it could have been more orderly. Everything else is pure demagoguery.

For our part, we have not violated any law whatsoever: The entry and departure from the port is simply free. If the United States wants to impose its laws it must do so there in Florida; in Mariel it can do absolutely nothing.

We understand that the United States is fully engaged in an electoral demagoguery. But we must also understand the difficulties a small country has in dealing with a powerful neighbor whose state lacks principles and whose governments lack morals.

We personally are not against Carter or in favor of Reagan. This cannot even be imagined. A prominent U.S. black leader recently told a Cuban representative: "Reagan is an extreme reactionary; he is crazy. He is fascist. If Reagan wins the election perhaps U.S. black leaders will have to seek refuge in Cuba."

Reagan is one of those who has spoken of a naval blockade of Cuba. But that would not be our problem. We will know how to withstand any blockade or aggression. If they elect a fascist or a madman, that is a matter for the United States. Hitler was also "mad" and we saw how he ended up.

Do we now help Carter resolve the Mariel problem as they want it resolved? This problem was caused by the former blundering policy of the United States and the self-same residents in that country, and that of the U.S. interests office provoked by the former counter-revolutionary prisoners, all of whom only considered the internal situation of the United States?

Who will guarantee that Carter will win? And if Carter wins, who will guarantee that we can trust that there will be a change of policy toward Cuba?

Meanwhile, as much as we want to, how can we honestly believe [dishonest] that the United States assumes the prerogative of granting the right of asylum when historically it has refused to sign the respective convention? What happens if the other Western capitalist states do likewise?

We feel no panic or fear concerning Reagan or any other person. We have already fought against six Yankee presidents and none of them frightened us or will ever be able to frighten us. We will not bend and give up in our just demands: an end to the blockade, an end to the [Guantanamo] base and an end to the spy flights. We will not make concessions in the hope for more common sense or better times. The people who are willing to fight and die do not plead for rights.

We do not want to be inflexible. We do not want to interfere or be used in domestic conflicts of the United States. We are even willing to continue to analyze this important matter of the implications of the U.S. foreign policy in the current electoral period. However, it is our unavoidable duty to clearly state our position.

GRANMA TERMS 17 MAY MARCH 'EXTRAORDINARY' VICTORY

PA191856 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Like a groundswell of enraged people, more than 5 million Cubans marched throughout the country on 17 May to protest the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States, the occupation of Guantanamo Naval Base and the U.S. spy flights over our territory, an editorial in the Cuban newspaper GRANMA says today. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] says that such a thing had never happened before in the political history of our country nor in the history of our nation.

The people of Havana who marched in front of the U.S. Interests Office and all our people brought themselves up to an extraordinary level on that day. We made an unsurpassable demonstration of strength, unity, awareness, combativeness, firmness and discipline but, the Cuban newspaper adds, we also made an irrefutable demonstration of something that was in the minds and hearts of all: We are not afraid of Yankee imperialism. Any aggression will have to cope with a mammoth force that will never surrender. To occupy Cuba they will first have to annihilate an entire people and pick up the dust of their soil besmirched in blood, as Antonio Maceo put it, if they do not die in the fight.

This is what we told imperialism on Saturday as we said it eloquently on 19 April and on 1 May also, GRANMA notes. Now imperialism knows that it cannot confuse the attitudes of the lumpen with the noble, selfless and heroic feelings of our people, the PCC organ says.

Now it can understand a little bit better why the Cuban people were capable of the extraordinary internationalist missions carried out in Angola and Ethiopia without weakening their own defense in the least and they will be able to understand, GRANMA adds, why tens upon tens of thousands of combatants, doctors, paramedics, teachers, technical personnel of all sorts and builders are providing internalist services in more than 30 nations.

GRANMA reiterates that if through their aggressiveness and direct threats imperialists were trying to pressure us into pulling our heroic troops out of Angola and Ethiopia, we would not withdraw a single soldier from those fraternal nations while we have a commitment to fulfill and while the revolutionary governments of those two peoples and the Cuban Government consider it necessary. We can say, GRANMA notes, that we will not make any concession to imperialism as far as our internationalist policy is concerned and we will never negotiate with them on matters pertaining to the sovereignty of other nations.

Despite the exemplary and outstanding discipline of our people, 6,000 unarmed Cuban workers and internationalist combatants guarded the U.S. Interests Office in Havana. As has been said before, the paper goes on, more than the office there and the sociopaths housed there, we were guarding Cuba's honor. It was an extraordinary political and moral victory. Our younger generation has begun to win its first beautiful laurels this week, the PCC paper says.

Now, GRANMA points out, we must remain on guard against any other imperialist provocation or threat. We must not forget the tasks of production and services, the sugar harvest and other economic tasks. We will not stop marching, the GRANMA editorial finally notes. At any time the sound of the bugle can call the nation to march again or even to take up arms. We have already won the initial battles and we have shown the enemy what we are and what we are capable of becoming.

FIRST CUBAN-ALGERIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING OPENS

FL171612 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The first Algerian-Cuban intergovernmental meeting was held today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algeria's minister of urban planning, housing and construction, and Levi Farah, [Cuban] minister of government, headed the delegations of the two countries. An atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed in this first meeting, during which the delegations heads each introduced the units and section chiefs participating in the meeting.

The Foreign and Construction Ministries and the INDER [National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] are among the agencies represented in the two delegations [as heard]. Concerning Algeria's position in regard to Cuba, Aouchiche said: [begin Aouchiche recording in French with consecutive Spanish translation] At a moment that the Cuban revolution is the object of a series of cowardly attacks by imperialism and international reaction, we feel it is our duty to resolutely stand, as usual, beside the Cuban people. We condemn all threats and provocations permanently exerted against your people. We assure your heroic people of total solidarity [end recording]

Visits to Ministries

FL200045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, the minister of urban planning, construction and housing of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, today visited the Public Health Ministry, where he was received by Dr Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the party Politburo. The Cuban minister gave the delegation a detailed explanation of Cuba's health situation as well as its prospects.

Minister Aouchiche is in Cuba for the first Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental session.

The delegation headed by Minister Aouchiche met earlier with Rafael Almeida, first vice minister of culture, during a visit it made to the Culture Ministry this afternoon. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding, various topics were discussed concerning technical assistance between the two countries. The first Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental session will also reach agreements on cultural cooperation.

BRIEFS

GDR TECHNICAL DATA EXHIBIT--The GDR's technical data exhibit showing computer and office equipment made in the GDR has opened at the Habana Libre Hotel in this capital. Dr (Rolf Killian), deputy director general of the Robotron Export-Import Company conveyed the greetings of the German workers who built the equipment in his opening speech. He also spoke of the broad relations of brotherhood and cooperation between Cuba and the GDR. (Killian) introduced two new products: visual aid equipment for the decentralized technical data program which contains the K-1520 microcomputer as its control unit, as well as the EC-1055 data processing system. The latter solves complex problems in the areas of industry, agriculture, health, construction and transportation, among others. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 May 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

PINDLING DEJECTS ALLEGATIONS BY CUBA ON BOAT INCIDENT

FL191816 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] [Begin Pindling recording] This is a license issued by the National Institute of Fishing of the Republic of Cuba to its fishermen. It should be noted that the area in which fishing is authorized by the National Institute of Fishing is Zone No 129. What is Zone No 129? Where is Zone No 129? Questions are answered on the license issued to the (Jubilero) in January 1974 by the Cuban National Institute of Fishing. It clearly identifies zone No 129 as the Bahamas. On this license the word Bahamas is written in addition to the No 129. There can be and must be no doubt, therefore, that it is the clear and established policy of the Government of the Republic of Cuba to authorize its fishermen to fish in the Bahamas. [end recording]

During the news session the prime minister pointed out that a similar event occurred in 1975 when Cuban aircraft buzzed but did not fire arms at arresting defense force craft. Several fishermen arrested and fined in our coast at the time were also on the two Cuban boats that were arrested by HMBS Flamingo on May the 10th. Prime Minister Pindling reiterated that all the facts unquestionably suggest that the Cubans were fishing on the Bahamian continental shelf, where some of them had fished before. They were surprised by HMBS Flamingo just north of Santiago Key, tried to run but were caught some 5 miles south of the key. The prime minister concluded that the Cuban Air Force then came in Bahamian territory and murdered Bahamian Marines.

Jamaican UN Support Asked

FL191915 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 15 May 80 p 1

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Excerpt] Jamaica may be invited to sponsor the Bahamas' protest to the United Nations Security Council against Cuba's military attack on the Bahamas last weekend.

"This whole barbaric affair may have to wind up at the United Nations Security Council after all," a government release said. "In this event it will be necessary for the Bahamas to have a member of the Security Council sponsor the matter.

"As Jamaica is a member of the Security Council, a member of the Commonwealth, and a Caribbean country it might be expected that Jamaica will be invited to be the sponsor." The government statement from BIS [Bahamian Information Services] said.

The release also went on to detail the events leading to the Cuban air attack which sank a Bahamas Defence Force vessel.

Boat Taken to New Providence

FL161735 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] The Cabinet Office announced this afternoon that the Cuban fishing vessel captured last weekend in the Ragged Island chain by HMBS Flamingo has been brought to New Providence by the Royal Bahamas Defense Force. The Cuban vessel arrived at the Coral Harbor base shortly after noon today under the command of Senior Lt (Edwin Monroe.)